

Mr. President, I urge H.R. 3130 be passed.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, I would like to commend the efforts of the conferees of the Child Support Performance and Incentive Act of 1998 for the hard work they have done to secure passage of child support reform legislation. The legislation that has passed the House and Senate represents a significant victory for children who are getting the support they need from both parents. I am pleased that the conferees accepted a provision offered by Senator GRASSLEY and I to further enhance the states' efforts along with banks to streamline the matching process that is required to gather financial information to support our children.

The changes we have proposed through this provision will allow the Federal Parent Locator Service to aid our State agencies in their collection efforts. Financial institutions doing business in two or more States would be able to use the Federal Parent Locator Service to assist them in matching data for child support enforcement purposes. The language included in this provision will provide a structure for a centralized and coordinated matching process, thereby streamlining data matches for the financial institutions and state child support enforcement programs. We believe that such measures will prevent the duplication of efforts by states and banks and assist us in the ultimate aim of getting more money to more children more quickly.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate concur to the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate to the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate immediately proceed to executive session to consider the following nominations on the Executive Calendar: No. 634, which is Major General Jack Klump to be lieutenant general; 655, through 661. That is a whole series of ambassadorial nominations reported by the Foreign Affairs Committee on June 23; 664-673; 698, which is William Massey, to be a member of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission; 699, Michael Copps to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce; and 700, Awilda R. Marquez, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Director General of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service, and the nomination on the Secretary's desk in the Foreign Service.

I further ask unanimous consent the nominations be confirmed, the motion to consider be laid upon the table, the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action, and the Senate then return to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nominations considered and confirmed en bloc are as follows:

MARINE CORPS

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Jack W. Klump, 0000

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Nancy E. Soderberg, of the District of Columbia, to be an Alternate Representative of the United States of America to the Sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations during her tenure of service as Alternate Representative of the United States of America for Special Political Affairs in the United Nations, to which position she was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

Nancy E. Soderberg, of the District of Columbia, to be Alternate Representative of the United States of America for Special Political Affairs in the United Nations, with the rank of Ambassador, to which position she was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY

Vivian Lowery Derryck, of Ohio, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Agency for International Development.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Shirley Elizabeth Barnes, of New York, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Madagascar.

Charles Richard Stith, of Massachusetts, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the United Republic of Tanzania.

Eric S. Edelman, of Virginia, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Finland.

Nancy Halliday Ely-Raphel, of the District of Columbia, a Career Member of the Senior Executive Service, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Slovenia.

William Davis Clarke, of Maryland, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the State of Eritrea.

George Williford Boyce Haley, of Maryland, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of the Gambia.

Katherine Hubay Peterson, of California, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Kingdom of Lesotho.

Jeffrey Davidow, of Virginia, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Mexico.

John O'Leary, of Maine, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Chile.

Michael Craig Lemmon, of Florida, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service,

Class of Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Armenia.

Rudolf Vilem Perina, of California, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Moldova.

Paul L. Cejas, of Florida, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Belgium.

Cynthia Perrin Schneider, of Maryland, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Kenneth Spencer Yalowitz, of Virginia, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Georgia.

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

William Lloyd Massey, of Arkansas, to be a Member of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for the term expiring June 30, 2003. (Reappointment)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Michael J. Copps, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

Awilda R. Marquez, of Maryland, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and Director General of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service.

NOMINATIONS PLACED ON THE SECRETARY'S DESK

Foreign Service nomination of John M. O'Keefe, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 3, 1997

NOMINATION OF MICHAEL J. COPPS TO BE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE FOR TRADE DEVELOPMENT

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I urge this body to confirm Michael J. Copps to be the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Trade Development. Mike Copps has been enormously effective as the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Basic Industries; the sooner the Senate approves his nomination, the sooner he can go to work to further our nation's economic interests and develop new trade opportunities for American industry.

It has been my privilege to know Mike Copps for over 25 years. He served on my staff for 15 years and was my administrative assistant for over a decade. In that time, I came to know and respect Mike; and today there is no one whose judgment I value more highly or in whose abilities I place greater confidence. In fact, Mr. Chairman, I can think of no one better suited to serve as the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Trade Development than Michael Copps.

Mike is a man of measured judgment and extraordinary maturity, and he possesses a keen, analytical mind. I can state from personal experience that he is the consummate chief of staff—cool and collected, Mike Copps leads by example. In moments of crisis, he was calm. In times of indecision, he was resolute. And he always demonstrated high-minded principle and professionalism.

I have been an elected servant of the people over the span of six decades, Mr. Chairman; and in this time, I have seen many people forget the purpose of public service. But Mike Copps never has forsaken his dedication to the public good. His moral compass has never wavered. I can pay no greater tribute to Mike Copps than to say he is a public servant without equal. Truly, this is the greatest accolade one can garner.

Perhaps one way to underscore Mike Copps' unique temperament and keen intellect is to explain the origins of my relationship with him. Mike came to my staff in 1970, to help with writing and other tasks. From this humble beginning, he rose in less than five years to be my administrative assistant. Now, I pride myself on my staff, and for someone to rise from a newly hired assistant to chief of staff in the Senate in just five years is highly unusual. But Mike Copps has made a career out of making the unusual seem routine.

Just look at what he has accomplished since taking over as the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Basic Industries in 1993. His tenure has been one of the busiest and most purposeful in that office's history. DAS Copps has conceived, organized, and successfully achieved public sector-private sector partnerships in the belief that we can succeed in the world of global commerce only through close cooperation between industry and government. This has been the guiding light of his tenure at Commerce: fostering public sector-private sector cooperation to strengthen U.S. industry and benefit U.S. consumers.

For example, under Mike Copps' leadership, the Commerce Department's Basic Industries division has administered seven highly innovative Market Development Cooperator Program Awards. This competitive matching grants program provides two private sector dollars for every federal dollar and builds public-private partnerships by providing assistance to non-profit export multipliers.

DAS Copps chairs the U.S.-Russia Business Development Committee's Oil and Gas Working Group. The BDC is the principal venue for bilateral discussions on trade between America and Russia. Chairman Copps played an important role in pushing successfully for the removal of the export tax for U.S. companies shipping oil out of Russia and in reducing Russian oil excise taxes.

In China, Copps negotiated the terms of reference for working groups in the electrical power, chemical, and automotive industries; developed policy and trade promotion programs for each; and started a broad range of working group activities involving both the private and public sectors.

Copps also helped create similar partnerships involving forest products and agribusiness in Russia, energy and agribusiness in the Ukraine, and electrical power in Turkey.

To see how effectively Deputy Assistant Secretary Copps has promoted U.S.

industries, just look at what he has done for the automotive industry. Under his leadership, the Commerce Department's Office of Automotive Affairs has become the lead agency of the U.S. Government in providing both the expertise for our nation's global automotive negotiations and its trade promotion initiatives. During the past two years, for example, the Office has convened meetings to successfully resolve 23 outstanding Japanese vehicle standards issues.

The Office of Automotive Affairs also contributed its expertise and participation to ongoing U.S.-Korean automotive negotiations, an ASEAN automotive trade initiative, and to U.S.-Brazil automotive talks. All these initiatives have helped reinvigorate the U.S. auto industry and have helped it achieve a level playing field and a competitive edge overseas.

Mike Copps has been able to compile this impressive record of achievement because he combines a tremendous work ethic, wonderful diplomatic skills, and a rigorous and analytical mind. In addition, he possesses a historical perspective unmatched by anyone I have met in government. Before joining my staff in 1970, he had earned his Ph.D. in history and taught courses at Loyola University for three years. His appreciation for the forces of history and the perspective his studies gave him make Mike Copps especially suited for this job, which requires an understanding not only of economic forces and trade negotiation, but also of America's role in the world and the cultures of our trading partners.

Mike Copps possesses all the qualities we admire in our public servants. Professional and grave in matters of the public trust, he is also witty and diplomatic. He values good policies over politics, but he understands the importance of both in the arena of international trade. After working in the Senate, private industry, and the Department of Commerce, he appreciates the concerns and needs of both sectors and knows the compromises necessary to create successful public-private partnerships.

Finally, I would note that Mike Copps' dedication begins at home. He is a devoted family man, and I know his wife Beth and his five children are justifiably proud of his service and achievements. Unlike some in Washington, Mike has never forgotten the values and ideals that count the most. I believe his moral compass points him in the right direction so infallibly because it is grounded in the family he treasures above all else.

Mr. President, I urge speedy confirmation of Michael J. Copps to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Trade Development. We cannot afford to delay action on such an effective and dedicated public servant.

NOMINATION OF JOHN O'LEARY TO BE UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO CHILE

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I rise today to express my strong support for

the nomination of John O'Leary to be the next United States Ambassador to Chile, and my appreciation to the Foreign Relations Committee for their prompt and favorable review. I urge the Senate to do likewise.

I know that Mr. O'Leary will be a credit to his fellow Mainers and the citizens of the United States. On June 13th, I was proud to join with my colleagues in the Maine delegation—Senator COLLINS, Representative ALLEN, and Representative BALDACCI—to introduce this outstanding candidate to the Foreign Relations Committee. Mainers have had a long and proud tradition of service to this nation and John O'Leary is the latest individual to carry on this tradition. We in Maine are proud of him and know he will make the nation proud as well.

Mr. O'Leary brings a wealth of talents to the table, and a review of his background reveals a man well-qualified for the demands and responsibilities of the post for which he has been nominated.

Since his graduation from Yale Law School in 1974, John O'Leary has built an impressive career in law distinguished by a strong intellect and a commitment to the highest ethical standards. He is a leader in the American legal field, having recently served as the Chair of the American Bar Association's eleven-person Standing Committee on Environmental Law. He has also been entrusted with one of eight seats on the First Circuit Advisory Committee on Rules.

Mr. O'Leary's outstanding leadership and organizational skills are also evidenced by his management of complex litigation. In fact, his efforts led one major national retailer to choose Mr. O'Leary's firm, Pierce Atwood, for its annual award for quality and value—the first time a law firm had ever been chosen from among the retailer's global vendors for such an honor. His analytical mind coupled with a studious attention to detail would be of tremendous benefit to the United States' interests in Chile.

Mr. O'Leary is also no stranger to public and community service. His commitment to civic affairs in Maine are evidenced by his election to the City Council of Maine's largest city, Portland, and his service as Mayor. He has also contributed of his time and talents as a trustee and president of the Portland Public Library.

Finally, John O'Leary's extensive background and interest in Latin American affairs would be invaluable to U.S.-Chile relations. His impressive resume includes participation on an arbitration panel for the Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission, working on a matter involving Venezuela; and service on a three member United States team that assisted Bolivia in sustainable development matters. From 1991 to 1997, Mr. O'Leary also served as President of the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Committee of the Inter-American

Bar Association (IABA), which was charged with overall responsibility for the IABA committee's activities in Chile and throughout the Americas.

And finally, in March of 1997, he both chaired and organized a major conference in Argentina on "Development, the Environment and Dispute Resolution in the Americas"—which incidentally was the first such American Bar Association program ever run in South America.

Mr. President, we in the Senate have the solemn responsibility of ensuring that those Americans we send abroad to represent our nation and her interests are individuals of the highest character and most outstanding qualifications. Today, we have before us a nominee who fulfills those criteria most ably. I met with Mr. O'Leary prior to his confirmation hearing and that meeting only confirmed what I have already stated—that I believe him to be an outstanding choice for Ambassador. He is a man of intellect and integrity, who knows how to work with people and knows how to get things done.

Mr. President, I am pleased that the Senate is about to act to confirm John O'Leary as our next Ambassador to Chile. It is a decision I believe all of my colleagues will be proud that we made.

INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999

Mr. LOTT. I ask unanimous consent that the Armed Services Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. 2052 and the Senate proceed to its consideration. This is the intelligence authorization bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2052) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1999 for intelligence and intelligence related activities for the U.S. government and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I rise in strong support of S. 2052, the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999, to authorize appropriations for intelligence-related activities and programs of the United States Government. This important legislation was reported favorably out of the Committee on May 7, 1998, by unanimous vote, consistent with the long-standing, bipartisan nature of the Select Committee on Intelligence.

Following receipt of the President's budget, the Select Committee undertook a thorough review of the budget request for intelligence for fiscal year 1999. That review was informed, in part, by several hearings and briefings as well as the findings and recommendations of a group of outside experts—known as the Technical Advi-

sory Group—that the distinguished Vice Chairman of the Committee, Senator KERREY, and I tasked last December to address key questions facing the Community.

In addition, the Committee staff recently completed in-depth audits and reviews of the use of "cover" by the Central Intelligence Agency and the administration of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978. These reviews and audits led to Committee action with respect to the authorities, applicable laws, and budget of the activity or program concerned.

As a product of these reviews, the Committee came to some rather startling and disconcerting conclusions about the overall health and direction of the Intelligence Community. For example:

First, the CIA's foremost mission of providing timely intelligence based on human sources ("HUMINT") is in grave jeopardy. CIA case officers today do not have the training or the equipment needed to keep their true identities hidden, to communicate covertly with agents, or to plant sophisticated listening devices and other collection tools that will provide timely intelligence on an adversary's intentions.

Second, what many see as the "crown jewel" of U.S. Intelligence—the National Security Agency's SIGINT capability—likewise is in dire need of modernization. The digital and fiber-optic revolutions are here-and-now, but NSA is still predominantly oriented toward Cold War-era threats. The Director of NSA, Lieutenant General Kenneth Minihan, has recommended major changes in how NSA performs its vital mission—changes our Committee endorses—but these changes were not reflected in the President's budget request.

Third, promising technologies and systems for detecting missiles and other threats have been short-changed in the budget request. Likewise, robust funding for new tools for conducting information warfare, new sensors to detect and counter proliferation, and moving to smaller and cheaper satellites to support the war-fighter are not included in the budget request.

And fourth, the quality of analysis within the Intelligence Community is poor and getting worse. Responding to the failure to predict the Indian nuclear tests, the Director of Central Intelligence commissioned retired Admiral David Jeremiah to review what went wrong and why. Among other findings, Admiral Jeremiah concluded that intelligence community analysts were complacent; they based their analyses on faulty assumptions; and engaged in wishful thinking. It is my belief that such is the state of analysis as it relates to many issues and problems, including political-military developments in China, the ballistic missile threat, and more. We can and should expect more from the Intelligence Community.

The Intelligence Community has been forced by budgetary pressures to

choose between funding current operations (such as Bosnia) and investing in the future. This is the case even after personnel reductions of over 20 percent in the Intelligence Community have been made over the past decade. In many ways, then, the problem confronting U.S. Intelligence is similar to that confronting the Department of Defense: How to pay for the necessary investments in future, "winning-edge" capabilities when the policymakers emphasize current operations? And, equally important, how to sustain the quality of life and skills-level of personnel who are already stretched thin by high operations tempo and lengthy overseas deployments?

To address these challenges, Senator KERREY and I tasked the staff to find and cut any and all poorly justified or redundant programs out of the budget. And, in fact, significant cuts were made to a wide range of lower-priority intelligence programs and activities. If it was poorly justified, redundant, or low-priority, then we cut it. These actions are entirely consistent with our oversight responsibilities, and the American people would expect no less.

The Select Committee then took those funds and applied them against the highest priority intelligence needs and targets. Earlier this year, Senator KERREY and I prepared intelligence budget guidance to direct the staff's budget work. That guidance emphasized the need for strengthened investment in areas such as advanced research and development, counter-proliferation, counter-terrorism, counter-narcotics, personnel training, information operations, effective covert action, and enhanced analysis. These are precisely the areas the Committee has historically supported and the keys to future intelligence successes—whether to support military commanders, policymakers in Washington, or American diplomats.

This approach of cutting low-priority projects and redirecting those funds into high-payoff, futuristic technologies and systems, is fiscally responsible and reflects the need for difficult choices in an era of scarce resources.

This budget is full of tough choices. For example, the Committee recommended cutting certain "legacy" programs and activities at NSA in order to pay for the collection systems and processes of the future, as recommended in General Minihan's study of the future SIGINT architecture needs (the "Unified Cryptologic Architecture"). Likewise, the Committee recommended cutting the number of CIA contractors, and reduced spending on costly infrastructure programs.

None of these actions were easy—and in fact I am concerned that the Select Committee may have cut the intelligence budget too deeply in order to reach agreement with the Senate Armed Services Committee. That being said, this legislation is sound, it is balanced, and it is worthy of strong bipartisan support.